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Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

Establishing a separate territorial governmen in the southern part of the Territory of

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the fourth day of July next, all that part of the territory of Missouri, which lies south of a line beginning on the Mississippi river, at thirty six degrees north latitude, running thence latitude; and thence, west, to the western territorial boundary line, shall, for the purposes of a territorial government constitution. poses of a territorial government, constitute a seperate territory, and be called the Arkan-

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be established in the said territory of Ar. kansaw, a temporary government, to consist of three departments, the executive, the le gislative, and the judiciary.

Sec. 3. And be ti further enacted, That the executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall reside in the said territory, and shall hold his office during three years, unless sooner removed by the president of the Unit-ed States; he shall be commander in chief of the militia of said territory, shall have power to appoint and commission all officers required by law to be appointed for said territory, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by this act; shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; shall have power to grant pardons for offences against the said territory, and reprieves for those against the United States, until the decision of the president thereon shall have been made known; shall, on extraordinary occasions, have power to convene the general assembly, hereinafter provided for, after one shall have been or ganized in conformity to law; shall, ex-offici be superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall have such other powers and perform such further duties as are by law given to, and im-posed on, the governor of the Missouri terri-tory, in all cases in which they shall become legally applicable to the territory of Arkan-

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That there shall be a secretary for the said territory, who shall reside therein, and continue in office for the term of four years, unless sooner removed by the president; he shall perform all the duties imposed on the secretary for the territory of Missouri, by an act of Congress of the entitled "an act providing for the government

Sec 5. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power shall, until the organization of the general assembly, hereinafter provided for, be vested in the governor and the judges of the superior court of the territory, who shall have power to pass any law for the adof justice in said territory, which shall not be repugnant to this act, or inconsis-tent with the constitution of the United States: Provided, that whenever the general assembly shall be organized, all the legislative powexercised by the said general assembly.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That s much of the act of congress of the fourth of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, entitled "An act providing for the government of the territory of Missouri," as relates to the or-ganization of a general assembly therein, prescribes the powers and privileges thereof, th mode of election, and period of service, of relief of certain Alabama and Wyandot Indi the members thereof, and defines the qualifi cations and privileges of the electors and elect ed, shall be in full force and operation in the Arkansaw territory, to the extent of its application, so soon as the governor thereof shall be satisfied that such is the desire of a majority of the freeholders thereof, and no until then : Provided, That until there shall be five thousand free white males of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, resident in th said territory, the whole number of represen tatives shall not exceed nine.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of the territory shall be vested in a superior court, and in such inferior court as the legislative department of the territor shall, from time to time, institute and estab-lish, and in justices of the peace. The superior court shall be composed of three judges who shall reside in the territory, and continue in office for the term of four years, unless sooner removed by the president. The supe rior court shall have jurisdiction in all crimin and penal cases, and exclusive cognizance of all capital cases, and shall have and exercise original jurisdiction concurrently with the in ferior courts, and exclusive appellate jurisda tion in all civil cases, in which the amount in controversy shall be one hundred dollars or upwards. The superior court shall be hold en at such times and place or places as the le gislative department shall direct, and contin ne in session until the business therein shall be disposed of, or as long as shall be prescrib ed by law : Provided, That any two of the judges shall constitute a court of appellate and any one a court of original, jurisdiction.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That th governor, secretary, judges, and all other off cers, of the territory, civil and military, shall before they enter on the duties of their offi ces, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and to di charge, with fidelity, the duties of their repective offices; the governor before a just of the supreme or district court of the Un States, or a judge of the superior court of th said territory; the secretary and judges be fore the said governor, or a judge of the su-preme or district court of the United States; and all other officers before the governor or any of the judges of the supreme or inferior

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the governor, secretary, and judges of the superior court, authorized for said territory, during the temporary government thereof, shall be appointed by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the se-

nate : Provided, That the president shall have full power, during the recess of the senate, to commission all or any of the said officers, until the end of the session of congress next suceding the date of the commission. The go ernor, secretary, and judges of the superiourt, shall receive the same compensation ayable quarter yearly, which the governor, ecretary, and superior judges, of the Missou-iterritory are entitled to by law.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all he laws which shall be in force in the territoy of Missouri, on the fourth day of July next not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and which shall be applicable in the terriory of Arkansaw, shall be, and continue in force in the latter territory, until modified or repealed by the legislative authority thereof. Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the bounty lands granted, or hereafter to be granted, for military services during the late war, shall, while they continue to be held by the patentees or their heirs, remain exempt from all taxes for the term of three years, from and

after the date of the patents respectively.
Sec. 12. And beit further snacted, That whenver, according to the provisions of this act the people of the Arkansaw territory shall have a right to elect members of the house of United States, who shall possess the same powers, enjoy the same privileges, and receive the same compensation, granted and secured by law to the delegates from other territories.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That until therwise directed by the legislative depart ment of the said territory of Arkansaw, eat of the territorial government thereof shall

e the post of Arkansaw, on the Arkansaw ri-Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the line established by law, between the land offices at the scat of justice in the county of Law-rence, and at the town of Jackson, in the coun-ty of Cape Gireadeau, shall, from and af-ter the passage of this act, be so altered as to run, be the same, and correspond, with the northern line of the said territory of Arkansaw, any thing in the act, entitled, "An act making provision for the establishment of additional land offices in the territory of Missoui, passed the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, to the contrary notwithstanding. H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives JAS. BARBOUR, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 2, 1819—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE.

President of the United States of America, TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS

WHEREAS, a treaty between the United States of America and the Wyandot Tribe of Indians, was made and concluded, at St. Marry's, in the State of Ohio, on the twentieth ay of September, in the year of our Lord ne thousand eight hundred and eighteen, y commissioners on the part of the said Unied States, and contain chiefs and warriors of ne said tribe, on the part and in behalf of the aid tribe, which treaty is in the words followig, to wit :

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at St. Mary's, in the state of Chio, between Lewis Caus, commissioner of the United States thereto especially authorized by the President the United States, and the Chiefs and Warri ors of the Wyandet tribe of Indians.

Article 1. The Wyandot tribe of Indians hereby cede to the United States all the right reserved to them in two tracts of land, in the ry of Michigan, one includi ge called Brownstown, and the other the illage called Magauga, formerly in the possession of the Wyandot tribe of Indians, con-taining in the whole not more than five thou-sand acres of land, which two tracts of land were reserved for the use of the said Wyandot tribe of Indians, and their descendants for the term of fifty years, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Congress, passed February 28, 1809, and entitled "An act for the

Art. 1. In consideration of the preceding cession, the United States will reserve, for the use of the said Wyandot Indians, sections umbered twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty five, twenty-six thirty four, thirty-five, thirtyix, twenty-seven, and that part of section umbered twenty two, which contains eigh cres, and lies on the south side of the river Huron, being in the fourth township, south of the base line, and in the ninth range east of the first meridian, in the territory of Michigan, nd containg four thousand nine hundred and inety-six acres: and the said tract of land hall be reserved for the use of the said Wy andot Indians, and their descendants, and b ecured to them in the same manner and on he same terms and conditions, as is provided in relation to the Alabama Indians, by the first section of the before mentioned act of congress, except that the said Wyandot Indisaid land, so long as they or their descendants shall occupy the same.

In testimony whereof, the said Lewis Cass, commissioner as aforesaid, and the chiefs and warriors of the said Wyandot tribe of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, this twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen LEWIS CASS.

Ronesass, or Honas Haunslaugh, or Boyer Romoness, or Joseph Dunquod, or half king Aronve, or Cherokee bo

Tarunthe, or between the logs R. A. Forsyth, jr. secretary to the commission

John Johnston, Indian Agent. B. F. Stickney, S. I. A. W. Walker, Interpreter.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I. Jame Monroe, President of the United States of A merica, having seen and considered the sai have, by and with the advice and conint of the senate, accepted, ratified, and con-I the same, and every clause and article

In testimony whereof, I have caused the affixed, and have signed the same with seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nincteen, and in the forty-third year of American Inde-

Secretary of State.

JAMES MONROE. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America, O ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING

WHEREAS, a Treaty between the United tates of America and the Weatribe of Ind ans, was made and concluded at St. Mary's on the second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ighteen, by Commissioners on the part of he said United States, and certain Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the said tribe, on the part and in behalf of the said tribe, which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at St. Mary's, between the United States of America Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parke, and the Wea tribe of Indians.

Art. 1. The said Wea tribe of Indians agre o cede to the United States all the lands claimed and owned by the said tribe, the limits of the states of Indiana, Ohio, and

Art. 2. The said Weatribe of Indians reserv to themselves the following described tract of land, viz: beginning at the mouth of Raccoon creek; thence, by the present boundary line, seven miles; thence, north-eastward seven miles, to a point seven miles from t Wabash river; thence to the Wabash river, i a line parallel to the present boundary line foresaid; and thence, by the Wabash river, the place of beginning, to be holden by the said tribe as Indian reservations are usualliheld.

Art. 3. The United States agree to grant t Christmas Dageny and Mary Shields, formerl Mary Dageny, children of Mechinquamesha sister of Jacco, a chief of the said tribe, an their heirs, one section of land each; but the land hereby granted shall not be conveyed or transferred to any person or persons by the grantees aforesaid, or their heirs, or either of ed, good to the human race. the United San the consent of the President ed good to the human race. f the United States.

Art. 3. The said Wea tribe of Indians ac by the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, in the second article of a treaty concluded between the United States and the said Kickapoo tribe, n the ninth day of December, one thousan tht hundred and nine.

Art. 5. In consideration of the cession mad n the foregoing articles of this treaty, the U ited States agree to pay to the said Wea tribe Indians one thousand eight hundred arty dollars annually, in addition to the su one thousand one hundred and fifty dollar aid in silver by the United States annually the said tribe, on the reservation describ d by the second article of this treaty.
In testimony whereof, the said Jonathan

Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Park, commissioners as aforesaid, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the sand eight hundred and eighteen.
JONATHAN JENNINGS.

B. PARKE. Jacco Shequiah, or little eyes Quema, or young man Pecquiah Shingonsa, or mink Shepaqua, or leaves KICKAPOO CHIEFS."

Metagekoka, or big tree Wako, or fox In presence of James Dill, Secretary to the Commission. Wm. Turner, Secretary. Jno. Johnston, Indian Agent. William Prince, Indian Agent. B F. Stickney, S.I.A. John Conner Joseph Barron, Interpreter

J. Hackley, Capt. 3d Inf. Benedict jh. Fiaget, Bishop of Bardstown. Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said gress." treaty, have, by and with the advice and con

In testimony whereof, I have caused the with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and i forty-third year of American Independence. JAMES MONROE.

By the President. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State.

The state of the s MISCELLANEOUS.

PROM BELL'S LONDON MESSENGER.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. The speech of the American President is always considered, in this country, as secondary in importance only to the king's speech upon the opening of the speech states, placed, some of them at least, at the distance of two the opening of the matter states, placed, some of the speech states, placed, some of the sp parliament-America being the only state which can at all compete with u in commercial enterprize and naval and importance. America, is, in truth, manufactures of America, they are a a country, whose increasing power, ci- popular tax in the country

Done at the city of Washington, this | vilization, active and independent spirit | (not exempt perhaps from some tineture of ambition) are bringing her daily in to a nearer contact with the European commonwealth of states. She is, howlarging the sphere of law, justice, and with the cases, and the arguments of scale. She is fulfilling the great purby degrees (that portion of it at least of which has been neglected by others) in-Indians are constantly engrafted upor never forgotten or extinguished.

do not afford an example of a people once recovered from barbarism, relaps ng into the savage state. India and Chia are instances of the contrary: they

If such be the state of America, and such her relation, not only to us, but to the whole world, her national character, and her prosperity, are matters not only of importance, but of affectionate consideration for Europeans; and, as such, we have always been accustomed to regard them. National jealousy, and the subordinate objects of commercial rivalry, become lost under such considerations and we look upon her encreasing and

With respect to the present speech of the President, it certainly does not afford many topics for novelty. It intimates that the commercial arragements between America and England are likely to be concluded upon a scale of great extent, and principles of mutual liberality. We do not regard this, however, as an advantage to either country : for commercial treaties are sure to be infringed, and then natonal quarrels are the consequence. Whereas, if commerce

he to for entirely to itself it will very well

onsalt and guard its own interests

The dispute with Spain is alluded to and the present condition of the Flori das is critically examined. It certainly appears, that the President expected that Spanish government would have ce led the Floridas to the United States set their hands, at St. Mary's, in the Spain, not being in a condition to satisfy state of Ohio, this second day of Octo-Spain, not being in a condition to satisfy keep the frontier provinces in due subnation. It is not to be question that Spain would gladly sell the Floridas to America; and America would gladly buy them; but she wants to take them in satisfaction of bye-gone claims. x whilst Spain is desirous of a new contract, and of a better bargain

With respect to the execution of the two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, the speech observes as follows: "Copies of the instructions to the commanding general, of his correspondence with the secretary of war, explaining his motives, and justifying his conduct with a copy of the proceedings of the courts-martial of the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister; and of the correspondence between the secretary of state and the minister plenipotentiary of the United States a Madrid, with the government of Spain, will be laid before cou-

This subject will, perhaps, be advertsent of the senate, accepted, ratified, and con-firmed the same, and every clause and article correspondence between the British ambassador and the American minister, upon this extraordinary occurrence, is exto affixed, and have signed the same pected to be among the papers to be submilted to our own house of commons

> But the most important part of this speech, is the annexation of the new country (the Illinois) to the union. The extent of the federal government has been almost doubled within the last twenty years; and it may soon become a ques tion, whether it will not be at last too large and unwieldly for the purposes of ing combined political movements. The particular states indeed, have their own lays and government, and are only unitec for political and federative purposes but it is scarcely possible, we think, to preserve, for any length of time, an intimate union between states, placed, some

It is, however, a most cheering consiceration to observe, in this great country, how little the national expenditure strength, she is naturally looked upon presses upon the income and labor of inwith an eye of constant vigilance and dividuals. There are no internal taxes; jealousy. Her political and national no excise; no poor rates. The customs movements are considered with earnest are the only imposition, and they are laid attention, and they excite in us an inter- upon the imports of loreigners; and inest correspondent with their magnitude asmuch as they tend to encourage the

STATE INSOLVENT LAWS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Great interest having been excited res pecting the recent decisions of the suever, to be considered in another sense, preme court, on the subject of the state in which her character becomes more bankrupt and insolvent laws, we have obmagnificent and august. She is the tained a statement of the points decided fountain from which the waters of civili- by the court, the accuracy of which may zation flow through an immense portion be depended on, and which we now lay of the habitable world. She is daily en- before our readers. The opinions at large

to order and law. Immense tribes of was heard and determined by the court, out impairing the obligation of the conwas that of Sturges against Crowninher comprehensive stock, and imbued ||shield. This was an action of assumpwith those principles of government and sit against the defendant as promissor r commissioners, Jonathan Jennings, law, the knowledge and love of which, upon two promissory notes, both dated when once communicated to men, are lat New York, 22d Mrrch, 1811, for the sum of \$771 86 each, and payable to The annals of mankind, we believe, the pleintiff, one, on the first of August, and the other, on the fifteenth of August, 1811. The defendant pleaded his discharge under " an act for the benefit of impair its obligation. insolvent debtors and their creditors, have been the same for a multitude of passed by the legislature of New York, the third day of April, 1311. After sta ting the provisions of the act, the de fendant's plea averred his compliance with them, and that he was discharged and a certificate given to him the

1812. To this plea, there was a general de murrer and joinder. At the October term of the circuit court, 1816, this cause came on to be argued and heard on the demurrer, and the following questions arose, viz.

1. Whether, since the adoption of the constitution of the United States, any state has authority to pass a bankrupt law, or whether the power is exclusively vested in the congress of the United

2. Whether the act of New York, passed the third day of April, 1811, and stated in the plea in this case, is a bankrupt act within the meaning of the constitution of the United States?

3. Whether the act aforesaid is an act or law impairing the obligation of contracts, within the meaning of the constitution of the United States.

4. Whether the plea is a good and interest har of the plaintiff's action? And, after hearing counsel upon the uestions, the judges of the circuit count vere opposed in opinion thereupon; and, upon motion of the plaintiff's counsel, the questions were certified to the su-

preme court, for their final decision. On the first question, the supreme court were of opinion, that, until the power, contained in the constitution of the the creditor had not proceeded to execuber, in the year of our Lord one thou- her treasury, and being yet less able to United States, to pass uniform laws tion against the body of his debtor withroughout the union, on the subject of in the state whose law attemp bankrupt law, provided such law contains no principle violating the 10th secon of the 1st article of the constitution arise, it would be considered. f the United States, which declares that "no state shall pass any law impairng the oblifiation of contracts."

This opinion, of course, rendered it unnecessary to consider the 2d question. On the 3d question, the court were of was pleaded in this case, (and which not only liberates the person of the debtor, but discharges him from all liability for ner it prescribes) is an act of law impairing the obligation of contracts within the meaning of the 10th section of the 1st article of the constitution of the United States. In delivering the judgment of the court, the chief justice stated, that, as to what was intended by the framers of the constitution when they used the terms, " any law impairing the bligation of contracts," it would seem difficult to substitute words which are mo: intelligible, or less liable to misconstruction. A contract is an agreement in which a party undertakes to do or not to do a particular thing. The law binds him to perform his undertaking, and this is, of course, the obligation of a contract. which it was attempted to be discharg-In the case at bar, the defendant had given his promissory note to pay the tion of the principle. plaintiff a sum of money on or before a certain day. The contract binds him to pay that sum on that day, and this is its obligation. Any law, which releases a part of this obligation, must, in the literal sense of the word, impair it. Much more must a law impair it which makes t totally invalid, and entirely discharges

It was not necessary, nor would it have been safe, for the framers of the constitution to enumerate particular objects to which the principle they intended to es tablish should apply. The principle was the inviolability of contracts. This principle was to be protected in whatever form it might be assailed. To what purpose should the convention enumerate the particular modes of violation, which should be forbidden, when it was intendbeen attempted, the provision must have been less complete and involved in more perplexity than it now is. The plain description."

and simple declaration, that no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, includes insolvent laws, and all other laws, so far as they infringe the principle the convention intended to hold sacred, and no farther .-But, the convention did not intend to prohibit the passage of all insolvent laws. To punish honest insolvency by imprisonment for life, and to make this a constitutional principle, would be an excess of inhumanity, which would not readily religion, and introducing hand in hand counsel, will very soon appear in the 4th be imputed to the illustrious patriots who with them, the comforts of civil society volume of Mr. Wheaton's Reports. It framed our constitution, or to the people and the consolation of religion. She is would be obviously impossible to include who adopted it. The distinction between in truth, a missionary on the grandest all these in the compass of a newspaper; the obligation of a contract, and the remand we have, therefore, limited ourselves edy given by the legislature to enforce pose of Providence, in bringing the world to a brief analysis of the opinions of the that obligation, exists in the nature of things. The remedy may be modified as The first case on this subject which the legislative wisdom shall direct, withtract. Confinement of the debtor may. be a punishment for not performing his contract, or may be allowed as a means of inducing him to perform it. But the state may refuse to inflict this punishment, or may withhold this means, and leave the contract in full force. Imprisonment is no part of the contract, and simply to relieve the prisoner does not The court also intimated that it had

> struction of the constitution would extend to statutes of limitation and laws against usury. The court did not think so. Statutes of limitation relate to the remedies which are furnished in the courts. They rather establish that certain circumstances shall amount to evidence that a contract has been performed, than dispense with its performance. But, if, in a state, where six years may be pleaded in bar to an action of assumpsit, a law should be passed declaring that contracts already in existence, and not barred by the statute, should be construed to be within it, there would be little doubt of its unconstitutionality. So with respect to the laws against usury. If the law be, that no person shall take more than six per cent per annum for the use of money, or that if more be reserved, the contract shall be void, a contract made thereafter reserving seven per cent. would have no obligation in its commencement. But, if a law should declare that contracts already entered into and reserving the legal interest should be usurious and void, either in the whole or in part, it would impair the obligation of the contract, and would be clearly un-

been contended at the bar, that this con-

The court stated, that this opinion was confined to the case actually under consideration. It was confined to a case in which a creditor sues in a court, the proceedings of which, the legislature, whose act is pleaded in bar, had not a right to control; and to a case where solve a confined insolved debtor from his obligation. When such a case should

constitutional.

Of course, the 4th question was resolved in the negative.

The next case which came on for argument on this subject, was that of M'Millan against M'Neill. In this case the debt was contracted in the year 1813, opinion, that the act of New York, which in the state of South Carolina, both the parties then residing there. The debtor removed to Louisiana, and obtained his discharge in 1815, under the insolany debt previously contracted, on his vent act of that state, passed in 1805.urrendering his property in the man- In 1817, a suit was commenced against him, by the creditor, in the district court of Louisiana. The discharge under the law of that state was pleaded in bar; the plea was determined to be insufficient; judgment was rendered for the plaintiff; and the case was brought, by writ of error, before the supreme court of the United States.

This court determined, that the case was not distinguishable in principle, from that of Sturges against Crowninshield; that the law of Louisiana, so far as it purported to discharge the debt, was unconstitutional; and that the circumstance of the debt being contracted subsequent to the passage of the law by ed, made no difference in the applica-

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

MAGADORE, Jan. 16, 1819.

"The season has been unusually favorable for the ensuing harvest, the rains for a long period having been almost incessant. More so, than has been known for a number of years. On the other hand, the locusts have appeared in vast flights to the south and adjoining provinces, and if they do not disappear soon, may do much injury.

"In many parts of the country there has been literally a famine this last season. At this place, the price of wheat has been as high as two dollars and a half per English bushel.

"There are now here five English ed to forbid all? Had an enumeration of brigs, loading for London, but no vesall the laws which might violate contracts sels for the United States. . Trade, in

LEXINGTON FRIDAY, APRIL 9.

The advertisements of this week exclude from the columns of the GA-ZETTE a number of articles prepared for publication. It is, however, to be remarked that, on account of the present tranquility of Europe, very little trans-atlantic news is received. The adjournment of Congress has also been succeeded by a denrth of domestic intelligence.

of his power.

posponed.

An attack upon the capital had been

projected by the rebellious and dissatis-

fied part of the nation, with the avowed

intent to capture the royal family. The

project was conceived by some of the

leading military men of the kingdom

but upon its discovery, the plot was

The death of the queen had created

much alarm in the bosom of Ferdinand.

He was greatly fearful of the restoration

of his father to the throne. The min-

istry, in order to be enabled to carry a

had proposed selling to the other Eu-

repean powers, several of the Spanish

colonial possessions. Among the rest,

that of Cuba to England.-We believe

BALTIMORE DISTURBANCE.

in the city of Baltimore on the 17th of

last month. The anaiversary of the

IRISH tutelar Saint gave rise to it. Some

persons had stuffed an effigy of Sr. PA-

TRICK, and suspended it on a small

it, became excessively enraged, and

commenced the destruction of the

schooner.-But the surveyor addressed

them, appealed to their patriotism, and

reminded them of the stain they were

about to fix on the government under

which they had sought protection-when

they consented peaceably to disperse

There was, however, some little injury

inflicted on one or two of the assembly.

have again become the seat of a mob;

and we exceedingly regret that this en-

lightened and patriotic city, has furnish-

ed an unwarrantable example of inter-

ference with the natives of IRELAND on

occasion of their aniversary festival

American citizens in Europe celebrate

the 4th of July; the birth day of WASH-

INGTON; and other illustrious epochs,

without incurring the danger of being

mobbed. This was done in England

during the late war-and surely no por-

tion of the American people ought to

wish to be the first to depart from mag-

nanimity of conduct towards foreigners.

In the present instance, the foreigners

who were molested, had fled from an

oppressed country, and sought an asy-

interest, rather than turbulence of feel-

RELIGIOUS INFATUATION.

anna South Coate, of English memory,

assembled in the streets of London, head-

ed by one Sibley, and exhibited the

most extraordinary effects of religious

enthusiasm. They met at the west end

through which they marched in proces-

sion about 9 o'clock in the morning.

supposed special missions from Heaven

street, up Ludgate Hill, and along St.

Paul's church yard, to Budge Row, they

imagined themselves in the midst of the

city, and commenced the performance of

their ceremonies. Sibley sounded the

trumpet several times, and several times

in a vociferous voice, proclaimed the

second coming of Shiloh, the prince of

peace and earth: And his poor delud-

ed wife bawled out, "woe! woe! to

the inhabitants of earth, because of the

second coming of Shiloh"! About this

time a large mob collected, and pelted

these infatuated wretches with every

ever they were finally rescued from the

mob, taken before a magistrate as dis-

turbers of the peace, and committed

Learned, as are the people of Eng-

land, we very much doubt if a score of

Joannas-Lorenzo Dows-or any other

religious lunatics-were to make a tour

through Kentucky, if they could collect

such a mass of deluded infatuation, as

appeared in Budge-Row.

for want of bail.

-and after proceeding through Fleet

They paraded with different insignias of

ing and hatred.

We regret that Baltimore should

An unhappy occurrence took place

the plan has not succeeded.

MR. LACOCK AND GEN. JACKSON-

We have before us the reply of Mr. Lacock, to the strictures, which some time since appeared in the National Intelligencer, on the report of a committee of the senate upon the subject of the Seminole War. The writer of the strictures certainly displays much feelingand goes so far as to intimate that Mr. Lacock's activity in the Senate, was induced by interested and personal motives-as the following note will shew:

"Mr. Lacock's son was contractor's " agent, and failed in supplying Fort "Scott. It has been intimated, that the " father was interested in the contract."

Mr. Lacock, in his reply, assumes as a fact, that Gen. Jackson is the author of the strictures, although two officers, belonging to his family, were given up by the editors of the Intelligencer: and schooner, then under seizure of the colin answer to the allusion contained in the lector. The Irishmen, on perceiving above note, refers to the following affidavit of Col. Orr, mayor of the city.

Washington County, Dist. Col. to wit. "Personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, Benjamin G. Orr, and 'made oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, that Abner Lacock, esq. s late Senator from the state of Pennsylvania, wasnot directly or indirectly concerned with him in any contract which he has had with the War Department, at any time, and particularly with that for the state of Georgia, which the author of the Strictures on the report of the select committee, says" it has been in-'timated that" he "was interested" in, 6 neither was his son concerned further 6 than as an agent, at a stated salary per

"The deponent further says, that a few days prior to the appearance of the strictures, in conversation with Gen. Jackson, on the subject of the report of the committee of the senate, he was asked by the general, if Mr. Lacock, who had been his agent at Fort Scott, was the son of the Senator of that name, and on being answered in the affirmative, he further asked if he might so state it; the deponent replied, that as a fact he might dispose of it as he pleased; but that he could not percieve any connexion between it and the subject of the report of the commit-'tee; and, having been told that morning that a suspicion was entertained that lum in a land of liberty. They should Mr. Lacock had been a partner in his excite in our bosoms commiscration and Georgia contract, the deponent took that opportunity of assuring general 4 Jackson that it was wholly without foundation, which the general admitted he had been apprised of. And further this deponent saith not."

worn before me, this 17th day of 6 March, 1819".

"JOSEPH FORREST." All imputation of corrupt motives in

Mr. Lacock, we think, is unjust. Over his proper signature, Mr. La- of the town, in order to enter the only cock has told the nation, that Gen. Jack- gate of the great city, (Temple Bar,) son, while at Washington city last winter threatened to cut off the ears of the senatorial committee; and that these threats were made in ball-rooms and taverns. If this be true, we can but acknowledge our surprise. However highly we regard the distinguished services of the general; however much we venerate him, who is justly styled the ablest military chieftain of the age; and however much we are disposed to palliate his improprieties in Florida; we never can justify menaces of the character of those with which General Jackson stands charged. The veriest despot, could not suspend over the head sort of missile they could procure. Howof his meanest subject, a threat more eminently calculated to harrow up both individual and national feeling. Milirary fame generally inspires modesty : and military experience should point out the proper degree of respect due to the civil administrators of our government. It were needless to urge the warmth of gen. Jackson's temper in defence of expressions intended to create terror in the senate. The general has lived too long not to have been conscious of their impropriety when they were made; and we doubt very much whether the senate will pass them by unnoticed at the next session. The illustrious atchievements of the general had awed the whole nation into the most profound respectbut it is out of the question for any one man to dragoon a brave and enlightened people into abject fear.

SPAIN No very late dates have come to hand,

----Gazette Summary. The Hon. Samuel Bell is elected governor of New-Hampshire, for the ensuing year. Arthur Livermore, Nathan-Upham, Clifton-Claggett, Joshua Butler, Joseph Buffman, and, it is believed, Wm. Piumer, Jr. are the representatives elect in congress from the same state. All republicans. The democratic prints of Massachusetts seem sanguine of the success of

the Republican ticket. The latest dates not deny; because you voted for the ax will give us the result.

rid up to the last of December seem not to confirm the report of the abdica-

The one thousand pounds bequeath ed to Philadelphia by Dr. FRANKtion of the throne by Ferdinand, though LIN, to be lent out to young mechanics, theydetail important revolutionary movenow amounts to \$15,774 and 23 cents. ments, indicating a speedy termination

On Thursday, the 20th ult. the beau tiful steam boat CALHOUN, of 100 tons burthen, was launched at the boat yard one mile from Frankfort. It is the property of Col. James Johnson & Co. STEPHEN GIRARD, Esq. of Philadel-

phia, has subscribed \$ 6,000 towards the rebuilding of the Masonic Hall, lately consumed by fire in that city. The grand jury, at the Old Baily.

London, have found a bill against John Carlisle, bookseller, for publishing Paine's age of Reason. Docter Wolcot, better known as Pe-

ter Pindar, was buried on the 12th of January, in London, close to the remains of Mr. BUTLER, the celebrated author of Hudibras.

The secretary of the Navy left Washlarge expedition into South America, ington on the 25th ult. on a visit to his residence in New York.

The marriage of Prince Frederic of Saxony, with the Arch dutches Caroline of Austria, was to be celebrated at Vienna, about Christmas.

The U. S. Steam Boat, WESTERN ENGINEER, destined to explore the waters of the Mississippi, under the command of Maj. Long, was launched at the arsenal, near Pittsburgh on the 26th

LETTER II.

To the Editors of the Kentucky Gazette. GENTLEMEN-Some weak and timid men, who are even residents of Lexington, have declared their hostility to the course which I have proposed to pursue; and from a fear, that it may prove inju rious to their interests, by making our town unpopular with the legislature-The motive is not more miserable, than would its effect be, if it had a cowardly influence on our practice; for the town would then become another society of primitive Quakers, turning the one cheek to be slapped, after being stricken on the other. I protest against this principle; for he who will suffer himself to be kicked, by one person, will be kicked in a similar manner by others; nor will I, for any de sire of gain, or the acquisition of power, surrender, or abandon, the right which I possess, to investigate the conduct of all public servants. This right, is derived from Heaven; and one of the great objects of our free constitution, was, to se-

cure, and protect me, in its exercise. Do the citizens of Lexington exclaim against the exercise of this right in the town of Frankfort, or in any other part of the state? If they have, I have never heard the story. The truth is, the abuse of it, can only become the subject of complaint; whilst its correct exercise, must ever be commendable, and subservient to the best interests of society. If history furnishes any correct lessons on that subject, and be a test of the truth of my remarks, it appears to me, that the peowitholding censure from public men, than by freely bestowing it.

But, gentlemen, " I would," to use the

language of the poet,

"than such a Roman,"

"Than such a Roman," if I am to be deprived of this privilege; for then, I cease to possess all the privileges of a citizen; and am prevented from investigating the conduct of my public servants; and from communing On the 13th of January, a number with my countrymen, as to the means of acquisition; for having her, neither the persons, professed followers of Jo- | correcting public errors.

but my errors belong to me alone; and not to my townsmen, with whom I have attends me, as I told you, could have not consulted respecting them: and Lex- shut her up in a port; for at sea we ington, might as well abuse Paris for could never have taken her. strictures published in a Paris paper, as for any which I now make in the Gazette. Kentuckians are too generous to damn a whole community, for the deeds HAMBDEN.

LETTER III.

To the Honorable Samuel M'Kee and Solomo P. Sharpe.

GENTLEMEN-The present letter is men, should be impaired by the exposimake it. For all you have done, you holds of the Royalists. are bound to account; and if, when Reinforcements for the patriots con give you the merited reward.

must rest, the great sin.

ngs. I can pity the folly which mentoo ica. often display, when under their influence. I must ever detest those, who from bad motives, bring evils on the community. But whether temper, or folly, or bad feelings, and I must ald, bad judgment, bring the evils, the ef fects are the same; for the people alke

do not intend to question, contribute to the government of the union, you cenere the 20th ult. The election took act which I have alluded to: that you Valparaiso for that destination. place on Monday last. A week or two maintained, and supported, principles It is understood that the President of a dissolution of the union, but for the teer in the South Seas, but no particuby which the real situation of this king- the United States has set out on a tour late decision of the supreme court, I lars are known."

dom can be known. Letters from Mad- to the southern and western sections of most solemaly aver: that the principles which you contended for during the last legislature, were calculated to sow the seeds of discord and civil war amongs the states, I pledge myself to prove i the series of letters which will follow he present one; and that you contend ed for measures, and aided in passing hem, which, in themselves, were unconstitutional. I will prove, yet more, that ou have contributed to sully the fai ame which Kentucky has acquired du ring the late war, and almost placed her on a level with the states which sent representatives to the Hartford Convention; thus endeavoring to make Kentuc ky commit a felo de se.

These will be the subjects of severa etters; and if you suffer by their publication, I repeat again, the fault will be yours; not mine. I shall write, and publish freely; although your friends may aise the cry of Lexington Junto-Lex ngton dictation-and present to the pubview other buggaboos, hydras, an ack-othe'-lanterns, to withdraw th ye of the people from your public conluct-for that, whatever be the conse quences, shall be fully investigated. HAMBDEN.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW-YORK, March 11. We have been favored by a respecta le commercial house of this city, with the Ministerial Gazette Extraordinary of Chili, published at Santiago on the 10th of November, 1818, containing the official despatch of Don Manuel Blance Encalada, admiral of the naval forces of Chili, dated the 5th of November, acquainting the supreme director of those provinces with the capture of the royal rigate called Maria Isabel, cut out of he port of the island of Santa Maria, after two engagements, one on the 28th of October, in the afternoon and evening and the other on the 29th, in the mornng, which lasted six hours, the patriot

aving lost 27 killed and 20 wounded. The admiral extols the valor an ravery of all the officers and crew, and particularly recommends captains Wiliam Wilkinson, and Charles Wooster who have established the best discipline and order in their respective vessels. He mentions with praise, Lieutenants N Beles, W. J. Compton, J. Ramsey, A Beson, F. Bergman, W. Millar, J. Young A. Soto, M. Warnes, J. Helly, R. Peasson, J. Hutchinson, W. Winter, W. Malozo, T. Manning, and F. Arias.

Other particulars of said capture, and her arrival at Valparaiso, being already published, we extract from the said Gazette the following article, from a prirate letter from the admiral to a friend

MY DEAR FRIEND-The Maria Isabel for whom we have sighed so much, is in my possession. She is very beautiful and of admirable swiftness. I do not believe, that in the South Sea there is any vessel that may vie with her, and perhaps not in the world. By her log book from Cadiz, it appears that she ha miles in an hour, which I never bear of before, since I served in the navy. She out-sails the famous brig Araucano and the Corbata Chacabuco, with the same facility as they do the Lautraro. Her artillery is two years old, and mos excellent. Not a drop of water has been found in her hull since her departure from Cadiz, and is most richly equipped. She will prove to us a most valuable I may err in my views of politics the wind itself, in the shape of a frigate,

> NEW-YORK, March 18. FROM VERA CRUZ.

By captain Swain, in 28 days from Vera Cruz, we learn, that the Patriots, 5 and 600 at a time, were coming in to the Royalists, daily; and that the coast was all clear from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

Gen. M'Gregor's troops were, at the last accounts, lying off Aux Cayes in ntended, with others which will follow two transports, well provisioned, and it, to bring your conduct during the last well equipped. He had gone to Portpeople. If your characters as states. President Boyer to obtain a rendezvous in his ports. More troopes were daily tion, the fault will not be mine, but your expected, when an immediate descent own; and you cannot deny my right to would be made on some of the strong

weighed in the balance, you are found tinue to be raised in England, and sent wanting, it will be with the people to off to South-America. We suspect the Patriots will have more trouble with You were the most prominent men their English allies, than they would who supported the law to tax the branch- have had in a single-handed contest es of the United States Bank. You, with the Spanish royalists. As the Britlike old mother Eve, held forth the ap- tish government connives at the enlist ple for Adam to eat. You contended ment and embarkation of those troops, for the right of one state to put at desi-lit is probable she hopes through their ance the acts of twenty others. Your means to acquire a footing in the couninfluence was great; and upon jou, try when the Spanish power shall be extinct. Let the Patriots look to this Brit-I can pardon your errors of temper; tish domination in India. It is not more or no man can divest himself of his feel- merciful, than Spanish in South Amer-

> LONDON, JAN. 19. The following is an extract of a letter roin the Agent at Lloyd's, at Buenos Ayres, dated Oct. 25 :-

"It is reported that Talcahuana is evacuated by the royalists, and that part suffer, from all, or any of these causes. of them have returned to Lima, and the That you did, from motives, which I rest to Valdivia. Lincenses have been granted by the viceroy of Peru, admitbring our state into direct hostility with ting English vessels to enter in Calao with cargoes of wheat, and in consequence, several vessels were loading at

His majesty's ship Blossom, has had which would eventually have produced an engagement with an insurgent priva-

PHILADELPHIA, March 22. It is stated in the Baltimore Patriot that the brig Josephine, captain Hampton, from Laguira, of and bound to Phila delphia, was captured on the 27th Jan. last, by a Venezuelcan brig called the Oronico, but have no particulars.

A letter has been received in Salem, dated Dec. 15, 1818, stating that the American ship Retrieve, Capt. Gerrish, was lost soon after leaving Cronstadt .-She had a very valuable cargo on board.

The Albert, Capt. Prince, in 27 days from Havana, arrived at Holmes' Hole on the 14th inst. The Albert, on the 9th inst. at 7 A. M. picked up the boat of the schr. Morning Star, of New York, Welden, from Mobile, with her capt crew and one passenger-the vessel having caught fire the same morning at half past 5 .- In about 20 minutes after the people got on board the Albert, the schr. broke out in flames and fell off be fore the wind and was out of sight in about an hour and a half.

It is stated in the New York Columbian, that on Thursday two of the prisoners who lately escaped from the Philadelpia state prison, were taken in that city.-"They made a desperate resistance, armed with a knife and a hatchet, but were eventually taken without bloodshed .-Their real names are James M'Illhenny and William Stevenson. The former has been a tenant of our state prison."

Latest From Europe.

Boston, March 13. We have been favored with a series f Paris papers to the 21st Januarytwenty days latest, received by the Mari Jane, from Havre.

An entire change had taken place in the French Ministry.-The Duke of Richelieu, and his associates, had resigned; and the Marquis Desoles had succeeded as Prime Minister. The old French naturalist, a surgeon, and a car-Ministers had been made Privy Counsellors. A small advance of the stocks was stated to be the effect of this change which was considered favorable to the existing Charter, and order of things.

The French Parliament was proceeding very leisurely in the ordinary legislation of the kingdom. The most perfect quiet reigned in every part; and some of the exiles of 1815 (of the second class) were from time to time returning. General Alix was the last. Those of the first class will probably never be pardoned-A bill was before the Chamber of Peers for the abolition of the Droit d'Aubaine;" a law by which the effects of strangers dying in France become forfeited to the crown. Sterne, in his Sentimental Journey, denounces the cruelty of this law. It will be recollected that in the treaty of 1778, between the United States and France, the law was suspended as it respected Americans.

All the nations were cultivating the arts of peace; and turning the engines of war to the implements of husbandry. All the war horses returned to Prussia had been given to the farmers, they promising to furnish the King with other horses, when a new war breaks out.

The Paris papers contain London dates to January 15. The British Parliament assembled on the 14th. On the opening the House of Commons, Mr. Manners session would be only formal.

British stocks, January 15.—Three per cent. consols 77 7-8; ditto for acc. 791; red. 781-three and a half 871. The receipts of the Theatres and principal public gardens of Paris, during the year 1818, amounted to 5,017,526 francs

ARMY OF EUROPE. In a statistical survey of Europe, lately published at Vienna, it is estimated that the armed force of Europe, on the Peace Establishment, consists of 1,723 thousand men, and on a War Establish ment, of 3,908,000. The marine is calculated at 462 vessels of the line, 310 frigates, and 1032 vessels of lesser rank.

The London Courier contains a long list of the accidents and thefts in London during the prevalence of the late fog. A great number of persons had their watches taken from their fobs, carriages were robbed, and females had their hats and shawls stolen. Many accidents arose from carriages running against each oiher. The fog operated so effectually on the vision of the audience at Drury Lane Theatre, that those in front of the during the first act of the play. The noise made by people in the streets was frightful, some shrieking from terror, and others crying out, take care, and enquiring their way.

A London paper says, the town of Al. thingham was disgraced last week by a relic of barbarism. One William Yor wood, after expending ten-pence in the purchase of a new halter, tied it round the neck of his wife, and led her inte the market place, where, after showing her, and expatiating on her good qualitics, he sold her for one PENNY!

London Morning Post of January 5. Attempt to effect the escape of Na poleon Bonaparte.
A gentleman just arrived from St.

Helena, gives the following particulars of the late attempt to effect the escape of Bonaparte from that island. Our information is derived from a most respect table source, and we therefore, withouhesitation, lay it before our readers just as we received it :-

" An American vessel, apparently dismasted and otherwise injured, but purposely damaged, to avoid suspicion, made her appearance off St. Helena. The Shes, and also mends with pegs. necessary repairs were entered on with March 19-12-3t

the greatest activity, whilst other schemes were prosecuting with industry in the interior. It had for some time previously been deemed expedient to have a daily view of the person of Bonaparte by a person appointed for that particular duty :- his medical attendant, however, now caused it to be notified that the precarious state of the Emperor's health was such as to render it necessary that he should remain perfectly quiet at home, unannoyed by any personal inspection. In this feigned state of indisposition the witty Napoleon secretly quitted his bed-room about midnight -by means the most artful, he actually passed the guard, and eluding the vigilance of no less than seven sentinels, succeeded in reaching the beach.

This was a juncture of high Interest! The means of escape which the Ex-Emperor was led so confidently to expect were, however, not yet perfect. It had been concerted that a certain signal should be given by him on his arrival at the beach. The signal was duly given, by hoisting a lanthornat the end of a walking stick; but the boat which was to receive him not having yet sufficiently approached the shore, a single sentinel (of whose station on the beach Bonaparte had not been apprised,) on perceiving the light, came up, and with a fidelity equal to his resolution, seized the once Great Captain, whose very name had been the terror of millions. He instantly forced him to the Guard-house, from whence he was conveyed back to Longwood, where, it is scarcely necessary to add, he has ever since been watched with increased vigilance, though not treated personally with any, the slightest degree of rigor.

PARIS, JAN. 11.

The new English expedition to explore the interior of Africa, is under the command of M. Ritchie, recently private secretary of the English Ambassador at Paris-his associates are Lieut. Lyon, of the English ship Albion, M. Duponte, penter. The Bashaw and a military escort are to accompany them from Tripoli, where they now are, as far as Mourzook-they ought to have a similar protection during the whole of their jour-

PARIS, JAN. 13. A kind of insurrection, during the last two days, manifested itself amongst the young students of the College of Louis de Grande, in number about 600.

For some time past they have, in general, made complaints of their diet being bad, that they were treated with too much severity, and that they were only furnished with one coat every 18 months, instead of every year as formerly.

On the 16th inst. these youths declared open mutiny. They began by using violence towards one of the Professors who had displeased them; they broke open the doors of their different quarers, and set the authority of the directors at defiance.

The Provost was compelled to call in the police officers, as also an armed force; the most culpable of the young delinquents were taken in their rooms, and conducted to the residence of their

On the 17th, (Sunday) the commotion was renewed by those students who remained in the college, of whom there was a considerable number. After com-Sutton was re-elected Speaker. It was mitting various excesses, they barricaexpected that the Speech would be de- ded themselves in one quarter, and anlivered on the 21st, until which time the nounced their intention of opposing the most formidable resistance ment of gendarmerie, consisting of 40 men, with 25 of the corps of fire-men, presented themselves, and summoned these young mutineers to surrender; a sort of capitulation took place, and the whole of the students have been conveyed to their families, with the exception of a dozen, who has been sent to

prison. The above are the most accurate details which I have been able to collect relative to this affair; which does not fail to make great noise in Paris at this mo-

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

Outrage on Quakers, at Carlow. As a number of females of the Society of Friends, were lately coming out of their meeting-house, at Carlow, they were assailed by a vile rabble, who, not content with using such missiles as fell directly in their way, raked the very kennels for filth and ordure to heap on the persons of these respectable people. The Roman Catholic priest of the town, house were not able to see the scenery the Rev. Wm. Fitzgerald, addressed his parishioners next Sunday, on the subject of this brutal outrage, in the following terms:

" My very soul is harrowed up at the recollection of such an abomination !-Some of these wretches are said to be Catholics-but I disown them. Chrisianity disclaims, and Catholicity abhors them-they are the excommunicate of civil society. Such wretches, in Jerusalem, at the time of the persecution of the Messiah, were the first to cry out, "Crucify Jesus!" [An exclamation of horror ran through the congregation.] Such wretches, in Constantinople, would be the very dregs of Mahometan fanaticism. I thank God their number is small; and I am sure they are the vilest, the lowest, and foulest dregs of the people."

Shoemaking & Mending. HE subscriber informs the citizens of Lexington, that he has commenced the above Leonard Taylor, on Main-Cross street, oppo-site Mr. John Eads's blacksmith shop, where making and mending shoes are done cheaper and on better terms, than any other shop in

Lexington.

The subscriber also understands the great.

DOMESTIC.

The salutary influence of the general government over that of the individual states in acting as a general moderator of the measures of the states, has never been more sensibly felt than during the late term of the Supreme Court. That our opinion, its psssage would have en dignified tribunal has given judgment in dangered the union of these states; and several very important cases in direct opposition to legislative acts and judicial ject mature reflection. No! reduce the decisions of some of the states. For several years past the state of New-Hampshire has been kept in a turmoil by an act of the legislature confirmed by the judicial authority of that state, altering the charter and constitution of Dart mouth College, taking the management of the affairs of the corporation from one set of trustees and vesting it in another. The question was carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it has been decreed that all those proceedings on the part of the state were unconstitutional and void, and have restored the college to the direction of its legitimate managers, who have taken formal possession under the decree, and ousted that creature of the state called

The states of Maryland, Kentucky Ohio, and some others, have claimed and attempted to exercise the right of taxing the branches of the Bank of the United States within their respective jurisdictions. This claim has been resisted by the bank and the question has been most ably, satisfactorily, and conclusively settled by the Supreme Court in opposition to the state pretensions, though urged by a considerable number of states in repeated legislative acts as well as judicial decisions

the University.

In like manner, several of the most powerful states in the confederation, have in operation insolvent laws in the nature of bankrupt acts, which the same tribunal has pronounced to be unconstitutional and of course nugatory. All those decisions are of great interest and importance both intrinsically, and as they go to exemplify the salutary and superintending control which that court holds over many of the acts of the individual states. Though state pride may take the alarm at the exercise of this control, we cannot but view it as a power very wisely given and judiciously vested for the purpose of repressing extravagant and selfish acts on the part of the state governments .- Phil. Union.

We were not a little surprised, says the NewYork Evening Post, to perceive the other day, in reading the report of the debates in Parliament, in which these executions fof Arbuthnot and Ambris ter | were incidently mentioned, that in answer to the following expressions, which fell from the Marquis of Landown the answer was given by the British Minister, which also follows:

" He learned from the speech, with pleasure, that our commercial relations with the United States | continued the same, and he could not believe that the execution of the two unfortunate individuals, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, had been sanctioned by the American government; a transaction in itself repug nant to the feelings of all civilized states.

To which the minister replies: "On the subject of America, he should state, that the act alluded to had been wholly unauthorised by the American gofull explanation should be given to the pressed in bills of the day. house of whatever had taken place relative that subject."

What says John Quincy Adams, Esq. to this?

New-York, March 18. IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS. The Legislature of this state have, durine their present session, in compliance with the memorial of the chamber of commerce, passed a law imposing the following damages on bills of exchange that may hereafter be drawn on places within the United States, or places adjacent thereto, and returned under protest for non-payment, to wit:

Drafts on New-Hampshire, Vermont Massachusetts, Rhode Ishand, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, or District of Columbia, 5 per cent.

On North or South Carolica, or Georgia, 74 per cent.

On any other state or territory of the United States, on or adjacent to this continent, and north of the equator, comprehending the British and all their foreign possessions in the West Indies, and elsewhere, in the Western Atlantic ocean, 10 per cent.

These damages to be in lieu of interest, and all charges, to the time at which the notice of protest has been given, and the amount, if drawn in the currency of the United States, to be paid at par, if in any other currency, at the the rate of exchange current at the time of such

Much benefit may be expected by the commercial community, from this necessary and long wished for provision against the innumerable spoliations of financiering speculators.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS. The editors of the National Intelligen cer have taken an unusual interest it the law for changing the sales of public lands. An attempt was made to hurry through this law at the last day of the session. Credit, which we had almost said was indispensible, on the sale of land, is to be abolished. Are the editors of the National Intelligencer aware of the effects of such a law? Do they be my usual moderate terms, and shall rethe effects of such a law? Do they believe that the tide of emigration will ceive from time to time an additional supply is termed "squatters;" and, that in a lafter the first of May.

very few years, this formidable population, becoming desperate by circumstances, would require the whole ten thousand regular troops in employ of the United States to over them; and what would be the consequence of such a measure? We think it fortunate that the bill was not hurried through. In we say this, after having given the submedium price, and give credit, which is the soul of enterprize-more hereafter

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. NATIONAL JUBILEE.

"Ye shall hallow the year, and proclaim Liberty through out all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." "It shall be a Jubilce unto you.-Leviticus, xxv. 10. A National Jubilee was celebrated in

England, on the attainment by the monarch of the fiftieth year of his reign. The idea is derived from the Hebrews. Every seventh year was with them a Sabbatical year. The year suc-

batical years, was the year of Jubilee. The American people will devise appropriate modes of celebration, consonant to their institutions, if they should determine on the observation of a Jubi-

ceeding the completion of seven Sab-

The following resolution has been passed by an institution at a distance from the seat of government.

" Resolved, That it will be expedient, on the Fourth day of July, which shall immediately succeed the admission of the twenty-sixth State into the American Union, being the first duplication " of the original and revolutionary Thirteen, to celebrate a NATIONAL JUBILEE throughout the United States of America.'

The present number of states in the general Republic is twenty-one. Alabama, Missouri, Florida, Maine, Michigan, may constitute the supplementary

The duplication of our Republics vithin one generation, and the quadruplication of the people, will present an appalling spectacle to the covert and to the open enemies of Liberty, throughout the world.

No spectacle upon this earth, can be more sublime than that of a FREE PEO-PLE offering to the Governor of the Universe their testimonials of gratitude, for the invaluable privileges and blessings conferred upon them.

FAYETTE.

AUCTION SALES.

On Saturday the 17th instant, WILL BE SOLD AT THE AUCTION ROOMS OF Shreve & Combs,

10 PACKAGES of French Paper Hangings. very elegant-part of which are graz An invoice of Thread Laces and Edgings of

superior quality, well assorted—am ing to 10,000 Prancs prime cost, Black Cloths, lik Hose embroidered. Irish Linens, assorted,

Irish Linen Shirts of very superior quality, London make, 30,000 best Irish Quills, 1 Cask of Cutlery, well assorted,

ALSO, A quantity of Carolina Hoes, of various sizes.

Together with A superb assortment of JEWELRY, with many vernment, and at a proper opportunity a other articles—as more particulars will be ex-

Aucrs. & Com. Merchts. April 9-15-2t

Superb Pearl Ornaments. NSISTING OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE Head Ornaments, Lockets, Broaches and Breast-Pins, just received by JAMES M. PIKE.

No. 7, CHEAPSIDE, WHICH for richness and elegance, never have been equalled by any former importations; the ladies are respectfuly invited to call and examine them.

Lex. April 9th-tf Music, & Musical Intru-

ments. THE subscriber has purchased J. C. WEN ments, and has removed them to his Bookstore on Main-street, opposite the Farmers' & Me-chanics' Bank, where he will at all times keep on hand a complete assortment of the most Fashionable Music.

Together with VIOLINS, FLUTES, FLA. GEOLETS, FIFES, DRUMS, TAMBO-

JAMES W. PALMER. Lexington, April 7, 1819-15-3t

Ohio Bank Notes,

WILL BE RECEIVED In Payment for GOODS, SOME at par, and others at small discount by ARCAMBAL & NOUVEL, Main-st. fronting the old Market place Lex. April 17, 1819-15.3t

Soldiers Patents. THE subscriber wishes to purchase a num-ber of PATENTS for Military Bounty

and in the Missouri territory, for which renerous price will be given. He wishes to ell an undivided interest of 5,000 Arpents of Land,

In E. Winters' Grant, in the territory of Arkanksas .- ALSO, 1400 Acres of Land, In the Missouri territory, purchased at the late sales. For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to T. & J. Anderson, Lexington

April, 9, 1819—tf CINCINNATI PORTER. JUST received from the Brewery of Messrs Perry & Raily, Cincinnati, a supply of Very Superior Porter,

cease to flow? And do they not perceive that those emigrants who have not ready money for parchase, will become what from the country, will be strictly attended to ANDREW TRUMED, d. c. b. c. c.



Lexington R. A. C. No. 1. THE Members of this Chapter, are reque It ted to attend a meeting to be held on PUESDAY EVENING the 13th instant, pre-

By order of the M. E. H. P. THO. T. BARR, Sec'y. April 9, A. D. 1819. 7 Y. D. 2349. A. L. 5819.

Tammany Society. MEETING of the Tammany Society, or Brethren of the Columbian Order, be held at their Wigwam, on THIS EVEN-ING precisely at the going down of the sun. It is hoped that the brethren will give punctu-

By order of the Grand Sachem, Month of Plants 9th ? R. H. CHINN, Sec'y. Y. D. 327.

ATTENTION!!

THE Court of Appeals for the 42d Regt. K. M. will sit at the house of Benj. Lanphear, n the town of Lexington, on Monday the 3d of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely where all those that think themselves aggree ed by the decisions of the late Regimental Court of assessment for said Regt., may attend if they see cause, or send in their appeals duly authenticated as the law directs, previous to the sitting of the court. By order of HENRY BEARD, Lt. Col.

Comd't. 42d Regt. K. M. April 9th, 1819-15-3t

Lexington Theatre.

HIS building, large and capacious, is situa-ted on Water and Spring-streets, and for years past it has been occupied for theatrical displays in Lexington. It has recently receive ed inside embellishments, to the amount of

two thousand dollars in value.

The extent of the population of the town and neighborhood; the fine literary taste of hose who constitute theatrical audiences; the iberality of the trustees in not imposing a ax on companies; and the distinguished enouragement the institution has heretofore received, renders Lexington, as it regards Dramatic exhibitions, the ATHENS of the west. The building will hold an audience capable of yielding 6 or 700 dollars a night. The unersigned, being at this time the sole proprie tor, offers the above discribed Theatre to Let on reasonable terms to any genteel company who may apply to him first. An Eastern com pany, on their way out, will find encourage-ment at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Lexington upn their arrival, Frankfort and Louisville, well as at many of the smaller towns in Ohio

LUKE USHER. Lexington, April 9, 1819-tf The Patriot of Baltimore, Columbiam of N. York, and Independent Chronicle & Bos-

ton Patriot, will insert the above advertiseent 3 times in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to the office of the Kentucky Gazette for payment. L. U.



NOTICE.

Will be Sold, on TUESDAY 4th of MAY next, At the Inn of Mr. Arnold, on the road from Georgetown to Cincinnati, the One Half of 20,000 Acres of Land,

T being an undivided moiety between the heirs of Carnahan and Lodge, running several miles on Eagle creek, with the advantage of several other streams suitable for either grist or saw mills. The land is well timbered, and the larger portion of an excellent quality, and none better for stock. There are several improvements made on said tract, without pretensions as to dispute, it being in the county of Owens, and nearly, if not altogether, in the centre of said county. A good title and possession given immediately. Sale to comnence at 1 o'clock P. M. said day, when the terms will be made known, and attendance eigen by

JAMES MELHATTEN. given by JAMES MELHATIES, N. B. Young Negroes will be taken in pay

Treasury Department,

April 8, 1819-15-St

Second Comptroller's Office,
March 25 1819.

WHEREAS, by an act entitled "an act regulating the nayments to gulating the payments to invalid pensioners," passed the 3d of the present month, an affidavit of two surgeons or physicians, as to the continuance and rate of disability of the several applicants must accompany their respective applications for the first payment which chall fall due after the 4th of March next, and at the end of every two years thereafter: and whereas some misunderstanding may arise as or the time when the above mentioned act shall go into operation:
This is to notify all whom it may concent,

that, by the construction given to the said act by the second comptroller of the treasury, the Garrison James before mentioned affidavits (agreeably to the form published by the hon Secretary of War, under date of 23d inst.) will be required to accompany the applications for all pensions to which they apply, falling due on on the 4th day of September next.

RICHARD CUTTS. Second Comptroller Printers authorised to publish the laws of the United States will insert the above, once a week till the 1st of September next.

State of Kentucky,

BATH GIRCUIT, Sct.-March Term, 1819. Benjamin Clark's heirs, Complainants,

Robert D. Gale's heirs and others, heirs of Matthew Gale, deed. Defendants, IN CHANCERY. IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that Judith Gale, wife of Robert D. Gale, Valorey Gale, Elizabeth Gale, Lucy Gale, Robert Gale, heirs of Robert D. Gale, and John

Gale, Matthew Gale, Mary E. Gale and Ann Gale, and they not having entered their ap-pearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth: it is therefore ordered, that unless they make their appearance herein the first day of the next term, file their answer, plea or demurrer, or otherwise the bill of the complainants will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorised newspaper two months successive-

April 9, 1819-2m.

NOTICE.

THE Stated Annual Meeting of the Ken-tucky Bible Society, auxiliary to the Amercan Bible Society, will be held at Frankfort on the third Thursday of the present month.

The attendance of the members and friends

Johnson Thomas P. to the institution, is respectfully requested. Jones Jane By order of the Managers, JAMES TROTTER, V. Prest.
April 7th, 1819—It

List of Letters REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexing ton, on the 1st day of April, 1819, which f not taken out before the expiration of three nonths, will be sent to the General Post Of

Armstrong William Anderson Henry Allen Davis Acuff John 2 Averill Franklin llen James Atkinson Hester Adams Thomas Armstrong Davis Askins Berryman Antrim William Anderson William 2 Alleng Claudius Anderson Elizabeth Armstrong Sally Adkins Thomas Augheytus John Anderson Col. Alexander John Ashurst Robert

Berthelemy Jacquis Bidwell Chester Berryman Gilson Beeler William Brownlee Hugh Brehm Philip Bloomfield Mr. Bradley Terry Brewer Jacob Bowler Sally Boone William Boone George Booth William Burnett Andrew Barker Daniel Brooks Benjamin Baines William Barnett Marquis Baxter James Buell William Buckley Samuel Benning Perkins Bowlin Fanney Bullock Thomas Boner William Burger John Bowlin William Baldwin Robert Buckner Elizabeth Bloomfield G. B. Buckner Henry Brown William Bruff James Bugan Daniel Bowler John T. Bascom H. B. Bane Maria Buford Abraham, Jr. Bowlware Elizabeth Bush John Berry Jane

Bradley Ann arsone James Crane Gerrard Clark John Catlett Reuber Cahill Mary Crocket Newhold Caldwell John larke George W. Childres Lindsey Cox John A Compstock Brown Carr Dabney Chambers Bobert Chambers Thomas Cooke J. B. Coons Henry hamberlaine Thomas Cropper Thomas Chile Cornelius hambers Maxwell Conner Harriso Crumbrough John Calvin Pelie Collins William Cook Valentine Cunningham Isaac Christman Joseph 2 Christian Andrew Campbell William Cannon Burton Couchman Malchia Curtis George B Campbell James Clark Enoch Cassell Abraham Campbell Isaac osby Eliza, J. Clark James Carson Eliza Cooke Catherine Cofman David Clark Catherine Campbell Alexander Christian Thomas Close Henry Christian John

Busbey James

Cranmer Jonathan Clemson A. B. Dudley William Duvall Sarah Dishman John Dill Philemon 2 Dumas Mildred Davis Garrard Dishman William Davenport Wm Dickinson Thomas I. Daraby George W. Duvall Thomas Dilworth Christopher Dudley Robert G. ' 3 Denney John Downey Robert Davis Mary or James Dunbar George T. 2 Davis William Davenport A.

Cahill William

Dollins Willis H. Duncan Wm. Evans Samuel Edward Mr. Elmore James Erwin Jane Elliott Mr. Edgars William Ellis Littlebury Eavis John S. Ellison William

Pishback Saml. D. 3 Ferguson Geo. C. Fife Thomas 3 Faulconer Joseph Ferguson Thomas Fuller Amassa Fauchier John J. Frazer Robert Fielding John Frothingham Charles Fowler Samuel Frost Ichabod Ferguson Mary Fry Matilda 2 Finch Edward

Fisher James Gardner Francis Gird Edwin Goodwin Joseph G. Grimes Charles B. Gowen Gilbert Grand W. W. Given Dixon 2 Gray Richard Gray George Gowans Walte Greenwood John F Guilliam Thomas Gatewood Larkin 2 George John G.

Harris W. or Grady W. Haman Thomas Horn John E. Hannah William Hawkins Cleon R. Haydon John W. Holden Richd. C. 2 Hailey Elizabeth 3 Hurst John Housel Jacob Highee Peter Hollembeack Harry C. Hunt Colley Hodges Galden Head James Higgins William Hersman Matthias Harris Rebecca Hartley Benjamin Hollembeck Jacob Hill John Harper Jno or Michael Harper Smith Hall William Howell James Howell James Henceley Nancy Holls Jacob Harris Benjamin Hanback William Hammond Moulton Harrison Cynthian Hannah William Hellyman Thomas Hersman George Hathorn David Hardesty David 2 Hamilton James

Herson G. Vintsowx

Higbee John

Hedrick John

Logram Ira

Halet Nancy Hardy Patrick Heran Capt.

Johnson Simpson

Houghton Reuben

Johnson Nelson C. 2 Jones Nelson R.

Kenney Moses Keegan Patrick 2 Kelar John Krug V. F. Kelley Thomas O. Kerr David Kill Andrew Keeman Thomas Kirler Francey

Johnson John Jones John

January Nancy

Myers Jacob

Morgan Sarah

Johnson Richd, M.

Laird David Lamson John H. Long Wm. 3 Lion and Lioness (the Loomis Luke Laird Saml. Lees David or Jane Love George Lawe John Lemon Andrew Lancaster Robs. Lightner Wm. Lawson John 2Linthicum Thos. Leauba Mr. Long Isaac Lincoln Chas. W. 2 Logan Ant. Leavill James

Millan Thomas Jr.

Meeker Henry Miller Henry Milligan William Manuel Thos. B. Miller John B. Minter James Matheny James Mittemberger Geo. 2 Martin Rebecca 2 Mitchell Richard Moore Pleasant Markrum John Megowan Joseph R. Marshall Benjamin Mahon Alex. Moorehead Catharine Marsback Charles 2 Metcalf Elizabeth G. Moore John T. Mahoon Mordicae Meredith William Moore B. B. Murphey James Melvin Ebenezer Millar Mary R. Madeira Jacob Martin John Muze David Mermond George Maddox Henry Meredith Mary Marshall James L. Murrell James Moore John P. Moore James Mehaffey Alexander 2 Meglone Mary Moxley Sampson Morrison Nathaniel Miller Joel Morrison William Masterson Moses

Mo M'Covle Mary M'Meckin James M'Crosky Elijah M'Clean Andrew M'Calla John 2 MIntire Raleigh M'Connell W. S. M'Farland Samuel M'Call James P. M'Guire Elizabeth M'Kinney John M'Conathy Jacob M'Dowell Sabrae M'Kane James M'Chesney Samuel M'Robb Will. M'Donald Sidney M'Cutcheon W. H. M'Farlain John MIlroy Thomas M'Kinsey James M'Call James

Nicholls Fielding

Neal Charles Neal James Ousley James Osborn Abijah Palmateer Wm. Perkins Euta Parks Alexander Patterson John Pickett William Pulliam James Phelps Charles Pilcher Benjamin Parkins Henry Petty Ransdale Patrick Charles Palmer Jane Peay John Pearson Edmund B. Price Joseph Parker North Parker Eliza Preston Justus Petty Joseph Patterson Samuel Patterson Josiah 2 Parker Robert 3 4 Price Margaret Price Sally

Presby Otis Pollock William Pigg Lewis Perry Rebecca Parry Jacob Pleasants Ann C. Patterson James Paxson Joseph R. 2 Patterson John Poindexter William 2 Page William Pearce William Porter Ephraigm Puthuff John Quarles Trinstall Quick Mr. Quick Isaac P.

Reese James Rice David Ruddle Ralph Ray David Rankin Saml. Rose Robert H. Reed Thomas Root Mr. Rutherford J. Robinson Mary Ann Reynolds James Rucker Ambrose B. Ross William. Rice David Riley Joseph Rowan John Reese Edwln Raney William Ryley Saml. B. Randall Brice C, Rogers James Russell Stephen B. Roberts John

Shawner Mary

Stivers Reuben

Sandford Eliza

Stewart James

Scott William

Switzler Simeon

Sanders Julius

Solaignax D. L.

Spangler Mary Smith M.

Smith Matthew

Thorn Samuel

Thompson Ann

Tweday Henry

Furnham Joel

Taylor Reuben T.

Urban Frederick

Vance Catherine

Vinsent James

aughan James

Smith C.

Staton Arthur

Rice John Roberts William Roher Jacob 2 Ray And. Robinson Moses Recruiting Officer Steele, Donely & SteeleSorrell John Smith Will. 3 Sparks Thomas Sinclair John 2 Sippel Nathaniel Sparks E. Stephens Thomas Shocke John Scott John Stedman Thos. Smith Hanford 2 Spratswell John Simpson Green Stout Jediah Stewart Robert Shephard Dickey Stewart John Stringfellow John Stribling Erasmus Sanders James Steele Samuel Simmons Solomon Spears J. J. & H. Chris

man Shannon Susan Spiers Susan Shannon John Spencer John Scruggs William Shipp Dudley Smith Levy Stedman Ebenezer Simpson John Stout Thomas H. 2 Stout Ezekiel Smith Jesse F Sinclair Chrisotpher Smith Samuel Sheldon Asa Smith Harriet Savage and Prentiss Smith John Swigart John Smith Elias 5 Stephens William Stephenson Thos. J Saper John H. Smith Hannah Sheely Capt. Seargeant Will. L. Steele James 4 Simpson Jane

Switchler Michael Scott Thomas 2 Stewart Ann D. 3 Smith A. Theobald Grissten True James Thompson Lucy True William Tedman Francis Turner William Thorns Bessy Taylor Eliza Taylor Josephus Thompson Gilbert Taul Samuel Thompson Richard
Tutt George H.
Tapp Nelson Turnbull James Thompson John

Spurr Daniel

Tunpey Jacob Talbot Henry Taylor Hubbard Trimble John

Vardeman Jeremiah Verble Elizabeth Vaughan Sarah Vallandingham Geo.

Jones Catherine Villiminet Paul Verriere Monsieur

Woodson & Hawkins Wardlow John Webster William 3 Wyatt Walter Wilson Andrew Wormsdoff John Worthington John T. William Watson Wilkins William 2 Ward David L. Warder William Williamson Alex. Woodson Samuel 2 Wilcock Anthony Williamson Alex. Walters Bladenbury Ward W. White James Wilson Braxton G. Wright Benning Weaver John Wilson James Woodson Joseph C. 2 Wilson Catharine Wilson Abner Wilson Robert Williams Henson Warner Elijah Worthington Rachel Worley Elizabeth D. Webb Edward C. Worley Margaret P. Wright William Waltz Frederick Weaber George A. Whitcomb James Williams James Wall William Winn Mary Wahue John Wilson Jonathan Walls Mary Ann Wood Edward Weber Henry Wright Mr. Willett Martin F. Wren William Wright Jefferson Williams Margaret

Vairin Jule

Williams Mary Yates Abner Young, Green & Co. Young Leonard Yarnell Isaac Young W. S. Yarnell Isaac Clerk Fayette CircuitHealth Committee JOHN FOWLERS, P. M.

Withrow Will

Whing Mary

White John

Webster William

Weir Aaron

April 1, 1819-15-3t N. B.—Persons calling for letters advertised will please mention it.

List of Letters, REMAINING in the Post-office at Ver-sailles, Ky. which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General post ffice as dead letters :-Martha M. Allen Walter Ayres,

Robert H. Annis John S. Alexander Toby Armstrong Richard Bridgeford Doct. P. W. Brown Jery. Buckly 2 Wm. B. Blackburn Thomas J. Buford Buck & Cotton George Blackburn Elliott Bohannon Leonides W. Baker Thomas Bailey Alexander Brooks T. A. Buchannon Mr. Bond 2 Lewis Bowdry Washington Barnes John L. Buck & Co. Thomas Benson Robert T. Bell

Johnson Ballard John Boston Danl. Bell Richard Bibb Alexander C. Carlisle Samuel Claggett 2 Martin Coons Eleanor Cooper Duff Chadwell Thomas Carrell Clerk of Woodford C.C. Henry Claggett Lewis Christopher Wm. H. Cosby 24 Col. A. Combs James L. Crawford Jacob Creath Richard Cosby George Carlisle Larkin Carr

Thomas Church Wm. Divis 2 Wm. Dickerman Abraham Dale

Jesse Ellis Samuel Evans Elizabeth Ewell Revd. James Elliott Benjamin Elkin James Elliott Robert M. Eubunk 2 Wm. Edgar whitam Florence

Jery. Finch John Fritzlin Fridge & Morris Robt. Gaines Rebecca Goff Gabl. Gaines William Green Huyoung & Bohon Wm. Harris Thomas Hanner

Sydnor Hanks 2 lomon Hufford 2 John Hannah & Co. 2 William Haydon John Haydon John Hamilton Elizabeth F. Jackson David L. Jackson

Zacky Jones Thos. Kennan Sally Kirtly Allen Kidd Samuel Knuckold Hezekiah Keeton John H. Lee L. Lindsey

R. & W. B. Long James Latty Marshall M'Clanahan 2Margaret M'Dowell James Mess And. Mondle A. R. Macey Capt. J. M'Connel John M'Kinney 3 Wm. Mayo & Co. 3 John May Elizabeth Merridith Elijah Milton Isaac Miles Samuel Moss Stephen Myers Thomas Morton J. G. M'Kinney 2 Thomas B. Martin

James Norris Geo. H. Offutt Joseph Patrick William Pepper Alvah Palmer Mrs. T. Parrish Rebecca G. Paxton Thomas Philips Elijah Peper Joseph Pace

N

Maria P. Railey Robt. Ramsey Randolph Railey L. F. Rucker 2 Saml. Rankin James Revell Jacob Ryner Geo. Robertson Wm. W. Right Luicinda C. Reed Neamiah Reddeh Amid Rucker Stephen Ruddle Wm. Reace Julia Renick

Wm. P. Smith Elizabeth Ship Gavin Steel Robt. Stevenson John Shepherd Benjamin O. Smith John H. Simm Richard Ship John Stanford John Singleton John H. Smith James Suters Col. William Steel Elizabeth Stevenson Robert Shelton Wm. Stewart Miss A. Sullivan

Anthony Thompson Hulseman Triplett Sally Turner Abm. Todd Richard Thompson

Mr. Tesbett. Henry Varvoll Francis Uterback

Ann Wallace Elizabeth Williams Austin F. Walden Jane Watkins Benjamin Wilson Thomas Winn jr. Kendall Webb James Wright Zephaniah Walden Barzilla Wright John W. Waring Stephen D. Winn

John Young Thomas Young JOS. W. BRYSON, D. P. M. Versailles, April 7, 1819-3t

J. Cabell Breckinridge, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his Office from Main-street, to his residence on Limestone-street where he may be found by those persons hav ing business to transact with him April 7, 1819-15-8t



The choicest boon that affluence could send The dearest relict of departed friend; Prepitious fortune's kindest, luckiest hour; The world's opinion, and the muse's power All, all with pleasure, would I throw away, For one such smile as that you gave to-day. Did fell justice wound we with its sting : Did prejudice its poison'd arrow fling ;

Did tottering bedlams with their tongues as And you too credulous, believe their tale;

Oh yes! but then my pains you amply pay, By such a smile as that you gave to-day. Let female beauty vanish like the dew, Still may I find its sweet return in you; Still may I find that virtue holds a throne In woman's heart, and claims you as its own Then shall I, list'ning to each sportive lay, Forever bless the smile you gave to-day. A

-000 FROM THE MERCURY. MORTALITY.

There is an hour on earth, to mortals given, More dear than all that's here below ; It heals the heart, by care and anguish riven And makes each heav'nly feeling flow. There is an hour, when this vain world we

spurn.
With all its vain and triffing toys, The soul with sweet and pure affections burn For heaven's eternal joys.

There is an hour of dear and rapt'rous hope, That swells the true believer's breast; It gives the happy soul unbounded scope, And bids it see its future rest.

Oh! 'tis the hour, when this frail house of clay Must sigh its last expiring breath; It wafts the spirit to eternal day.

And gives the body unto death. VIRTUAN

HOME

Must, if possible, be always rendered pleasant to its master; and a wife should strive to be amiable, in the eyes of her husband. A man should come to his fire side as a weary bird to its nest, not as a captive to his prison.

New & Cheap Goods, OPPOSITE THE OLD MARKET HOUSE. THE subscribers have just opened an ele-

MERCHANDIZE, which they will sell at their usual reduced pri-ces, for cash. A few of the articles of which

the stock consists, are Super blue, black and fancy coloured broad Cloths
Do do do do do pelisse do
Spotted ratinets, casimeres, flannels and Salis-

bury flannels
Black, blue, orange, scarlet, green and brown,
plain and twilled bombazetts
Rose and point blankets

rish linens and sheetings Steam loom and cambrick shirtings
Silk, cotton and worsted hose, and every des cription of fancy articles

An extensive variety of black and colored

morocco boots and shoes, for ladies, and Boots for gentlemen Together with an entire assortment of Li-GEO. TROTTER & SON.

Jan. 15-tf

NEW GOODS. THE Subscribers have received, and are o pening a choice collection of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Which they will dispose of at their usual low

N. B. GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES,

For sale at Philadelphia prices. BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 3 to 7.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—tf

Sebree & Johnsons. CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS, A early opposite the Branch Bank of the U.S. AVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or whole-sale, an assortment of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, RLANKETS, CASSINETS, HARD-WARE, SATTINETS. NAILS of every des-KERSEYS, cription, &c. &c.
They will also keep a constant supply of
BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER,
and WRAPPING PAPER. Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—tf
The Editors of the Frankfort Argus and Georgetown Patriot, will please to insert the

HARD-WARE, To the amount of about \$10,000, well selected, for sale on a credit of 12 months,

at a low advance, by

J. P. SCHATZELL, Main street, Lexington Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

Dissolution of Partnership. THE undersigned informs the public that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of LANPHEAR & CARTER, is now dissolved, and that the INN heretoforckept by them in Lexington, will be continued by the subscriber. All persons Indepted to the concern, are desired to pay their respective debts, and all persons having claims on it are requested to present their accounts for settlement, it being desirable to close the affairs of the said concern at as early a day

BENJAMIN LANPHEAR. Lexington, March 26-13 tf

NEGROES. TO BE HIRED OUT,

UNTIL the 25th day of December next, 6 NE-GRO MEN, 2 WOMEN, 1 small GIRL, and 9 BOYS: the latter 2 very good size to put to plough; some of them have been employed at that Lewington, March 12, 1819-if.

Copying & Engrossing. A PERSON having sufficient leisure, offers A his services to copy Manuscripts, Engross on Parchment, Wills, Deeds, Diplomas for Masters and Batchelors, Medical Diplomas, or Doctorates, with accuracy and dis-

patch. Apply to SHREVE & COMBS.

Notice. THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart' Rope Walk for a term of years, with th

Rope-Making Business, In all its various branches, they will give the ighest price in CASH for HEMP, delivere at said Walk, where BALE ROPE, CA-BLES and TARRED ROPE, of all descrip-

tions, may be had on the shortest notice, war ranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase quantity of TAR.

MORRISON & BRUCE. Lexington, Jan. 15, 1819-tf

NEW GOODS. Arcambal & Nouvel,

Main street, fronting the Old Market Place,

If AVE just received their fall supply, consisting of London superfine and common Cloths and Cassimeres; Rose, Point and Duffil Blankets; Flamels, Coatings, Sattinetts, Stockingnett, Velvet Cord, Worsted Shirts and Drawers, Swandown and Toilinett Vesting; Irish Lingue Steam Loom and Compried Shirts. Irish Linens, Steam Loom and Cambrick Shir ings; 3-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Irish Diapers Pelisse Cloths, Plush and Merino Trimmings Bombazetts, Salsbury Plannels, Domestic Plaids; Damask, Imitation, and Waterloo Shawls; Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Merino nett Shawls, Silk Umbrellas, fine and common Morocco Shoes, black and colored Prunelle ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's furred Gloves, &c. &c.

A large assortment of DELF-WARE, HARD-WARE, GROCERIES and PAPER HANGINGS.

2 do. do. L. P. Madeira Wine. Lex. Dec. 25, 1818-tf

Elegant Carpeting.

Just received and for sale at the Store of T. E. BOSWELL & CO. Brussels & Scotch Carpetings, Which they offer at a very reduced price.

Jan. 1, 1819-tf

Wm. R. Morton, & Co. (In the Corner House near the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. Essex)

AVE on hand, a large assortment of MER-ChANDIZE, consisting of all the various articles of the latest fashions in the

DRY GOODS LINE, GROCERIES, of the best quality, AND EVERY VARIETY OF HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEENS WARE.

PITTSBURGH NAILS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS, All of which will be sold on the best terms. Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

Hope Powder Mills, One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodfor Road.

HAVE entered into Co-rangersmp was spencer cooper, for the purpose of manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the

SPENCER COOPER & CO. Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States

and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Bos-well's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at

SPENCER COOPERS CO. Jan. 1, 1819-tf

Dissolution of Partnership. THE firm of GAINES & HUMPHREYS. is this day dissolved by mutual consent B. GAINES,

J. H. HUMPHREYS. The above business will be continued by C. W. CLOUD & J. H. HUMPHREYS under

JAMES H. HUMPHREYS & CO. March 12, 1819----tf.

NOTICE. ALL those indebted to the late firm of GAINES & HUMPHREYS, are requested to make Immediate Payment to
J. H. HUMPHREYS & CO.
at their old stand, Corner of Short and Mar-

at their old stand, ket streets, Lexington.

March 12, 1819——tf Thomas Essex & Co. BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS. ESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their establishment next door to the store now occurred. stablishment next door to the store now oc-upled by Messrs. Holderman, Pearson & Co. poposite the court house, on Main street, where they will constantly keep on hand— Books, of every description. Banks ablic Offices and Merchants, can be supplied ith every thing in their line, on the best ow for sale a quantity of Writing and Wraping Paper, School Books, &c.

N. B .- A first rate Workman, well recon nended, will meet with the same above.

tant employ by applying as above.

March 19-12tf ended, will meet with liberal wages and con-

Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell a Section of first Trate land, lying near new Lexington, in the tate of Indiana. There are several small approvements on the tract, and a fine flush reek runs through it.—There are also sever-l first rate springs. Hence it is most admi-bly calculated for both furning and raising of

Also, a quarter section of the same quality of land without improvement, lying still nearer to the said town. Also, a quarter section lying between Rip-

ey Court House and the town of Madison, The foregoing tracts will be sold on a credit of two years, the purchaser or purchasers riving bond and approved security, On the first mentioned tract there is a good improve-ment and a first rate spring.

Enquire of the Subscriber, living in Lex-

ington, Ky. or of Henry Thornton Esq. of General Post Office, ? Madison, Indiana. March 26,-13. St

Joshua Norvell,

PROPOSES TO PRACTICE LAW, In the Fayette Circuit Court.

It is room is in the second story of the property of James Kerns, dee'd, on Water house in which the "KEN PUCKY GA."

ZETTE" is printed.

March 19.

Lexington, February 5, 1815—tf

By the President of the United States.

THEREAS, byan act of Congress, pas on the 17th of Form an act making provision for the establishmer of additional land offices in the territory of Missouri," the Prresident of the United State is authorized to direct the public lands, which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be of ered for sale

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sides for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the terof Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, i

On the first Monday in January next for the sale of

Townships No. 46 to 52 inclusive, and fract'l in range 19 township 53

48 to 52 and 2 fract'l township 53 5 48 to 52 21, 22, 23

On the first Monday in March next, for the Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 24 & 2 48 to 50 26 & 27 On the first Monday in May next, for the

Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 12 51 to 56 53 to 56 excepting the lands which have been, or may be, reserved by law, for the support of schools,

Each sale shall continue as long as may be accessary to offer the lands for sale, and no onger, and the lands shall be offered in tegu ar numerical order.

Given nnder my hand, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. JAMES MONROE. By the President:
JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office

Printers who are authorized to publish the aws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of May next, and send their bills to the General Land office for pa-ment. August 7-38t

By Authority.

By the President of the United States HEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d day of March 2015 on the 3d day of March, 1815, entitled "An Act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States authorised to cause the lands acquired by the aid Treaty to be offered for sale when survey

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Ala cama Territory, shall be held as follows, viz At Cahaba, on the 3d Monday in March next, for the sale of Township numbered 12 in ranges 18 19 20

17 & 18 10 11 12 1 [14 15 16 17 18 19 10 11 16 17 18

At St. Stephens, on the second Monday is April next, for the sale of Fownships numbered 5 6 7 8 17 18 19 20 in [range 4

17 18 19 20 17 18

At Cahaba on the first Monday in May next, Township numbered 12 in ranges 9 10

except such lands as have been or may be r served by law for the use of schools or for other purposes. The lands shall be offered for de in regular numerical order, commencing

with the lowest number of section, townsh nd range, and continue three weeks, and no Given under my hand at the city of Wash ington, the 24th of November, 1818

JAMES MONROE. By the President : JOSIAH MEIGS.

Printers who are authorised to publish he Laws of the United States, will publish the ce a week until the 1st of May next. Dec. 18, 1818-20t

Blank Checks

UST printed and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the Far. Robert Lackey, Complainant. rs and Mechanics Bank of Lexingron, oks, or by the quire. Also, Checks on thited States Branch and the Lexingron Branch

A Fresh Supply of GARDEN SEEDS.

mothy, and Blue Grass Seed, Paints, Oil, indow Glass, Putty, Varnish, Patent Liquid see Blacking 50 cents per quart; Japan Boot Varnish; Heal Ball; Stock Shoe Black ng at 62½ cents per doz.
GOLD LEAF by the package or single book

WHISKEY at 9s. per gallon, said to be FOR SALE BY JOHN STICKNEY March, 26-13 3t*

Garden Seeds. THOS. HICKEY respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received a general assortment of the latest SEEDS here also may be had, at his Oil Cloth Fac-ry, Main-street, a few paces below Main-coss-street, every description in the above he, such as Travelling Cloaks, as also Boots, o. Hat Covers, warranted, and not of the im-orted kind, wholesale and retail. Lexington, Feb. 12, 1819-9

Proposals.

OR Conveying the Mail in Steam Boats, from Louisville, Ky. by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to New-Orleans, will be received at this office until the 26th day of

The Mail is to leave Louisville every Wed-esday, at 3 P: M. and arrive at New Orleans he next Tuesday by 3 P. M. in six days. Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at & A. M. and arrive at Louisville on Wednesday

y 8 A. M. in 14 days. Mails are to be left at Henderson, Shaw ectown, Smithland, the mouth of Ohio, Walnut Hills, Natchez, and at such other office is are or may be established near the river Mails on the bank of the river.

The contract is to be in operation on the

R. J. MEIGS, Jr. P. M. G. March 12, 1819. HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN MAND, Given for Hemp,

M'Quie's Tobacco.

VING been fully apprised that Tobacco of very inferior quality, not manufactured y us, has frequently been sold under our ame, thereby tending to the injury of the reutation of our own manufacture-We, there in justice to ourselves, hereby make known that we have resolved effectually to warrant the quality of all the manufactured Tobacco which we put into market; and as we do positively hold ourselves responsible for the quality of our Tobacco, we shall, of course, have none sold (if we regard our interest) which is not good—as we trust, that from est) which is not good—as we trust, that from a fair and candid comparison, it will be foun qual, if not superior, to any manufactured in

J. & W. M'QUIE May 26, 1818—[Jan.1, 1819-tf] State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT Sor -March Term, 1819 AGAINST John Gosney, William Gosney, Prichard Gos

ney, James Gosney, Asa Chapman and Sall-his wife, Asa Lion and Nancy his wife, Fielding Gosney and Willis Ashby and Polly h wife heirs of William Gosney deceased.—Do IN CHANCERY.

by his counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Defense ant Pielding Gosney is not an inhabitant his Commonwealth, and he having failed nter his appearance herein agreeably to led the rules of this Court. On the mot of the said complainant by his Counsel, it ordered that unless the said Defendant, Fig. ng Gosney do appear here on or before the enth day of our next June Term and answer complainant's bill, the same will be tak or confessed against him, and it is further rdered that a copy of this order be inserted some authorized News Paper published in his state for two months successively.

A copy att.
THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.
March, 26,—13-8t

State of Kentucky, Madison Circuit, Sct.—March Term, 1819 Green Clay, Complainant.

Henry Laughlin's heirs &c. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. THIS day came the complainant by his cour.
sel, and with leave of the court, filed and
swore to his bill of reviver herein—And it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants Robert Lackey, William Dou glass, and the unknown heirs of Isabella Dou lass his wife, Henry Laughlin, Charles Laugh in, John Laughlin, Joseph Clay, Matthey Clay, Amanda Clay, Bryant Oncal, Rober Carnes, Henry Carnes, Alexander Carnes Ralph Carnes, John Carnes, Robert Walkup d Polly his wife, are no inhabitants, of the mmonwealth, they having failed to ente eir appearance herein and file their answer the complainant's bill agreeable to law and ne rules of this court: on motion of the com-lamant by his counsel, it is ordered that unss said nonresidents, enter their appearance terein, and file their answers to the complain-nt's bill, on or before the first day of our next ine term, the same will be taken as confess d against them. And it is further ordered at a copy of this order, be inserted in son vo months successivel A Copy. Test. DAVID IRVINE, c. m. c. c

State of Kentucky, Madison Circuit, Sct.-March Term, 1819 Green Clay, Complainant.

THIS day came the complainant by his counagreeable to law and the rules of this court On motion of the complainant by his counsel, o on or before the first-day of our next June rm of this court, enter his appearance here sed newspaper printed in this state for two nonths successive

A Copy. Test. DAVID IRVINE, c. m. e. c. April 2-14-9t* State of Kentucky,

Henry Laughlin's heirs, &c. Defendants. IN CHANCERY. THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and with leave of the court, filed and swore to his bill of reviewer herein-And on motion of the complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the de nts Robert Walkup, and the unknown eirs of Isabella Douglass, are not inhabitants f this commonwealth, they having failed to e their answers herein to the complainan ill, agreeable to law and the rules of this ourt, it is ordered that unless the said absent efendants do appear here, on or before the wers herein, that the same will be taken as confessed against them. And it is further or dered, that a copy of this order be inserted in me authorised newspaper for two mouths

A Copy. Test. DAVID IRVINE, c. m. c. c. April 2-14-9t*

State of Kentucky, Manison Cincuit, Set - March Term, 1819. Green Clay, Complainant, Against, Richard Gentry &c., Defendants,

IN CHANCERY. THIS day came the complainant by his cour sel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, John Mitchell d Margaret Mitchell his wife, late Marg et Gase, James Helms and Susannah Helin is wife, late Susannah Gass, heirs of Davi Exss, decd. and Andrew Crockett, are not habitants of this commonwealth; and the having failed to enter their appearance here in agreeably to law and the rules of this court on motion of the complainant by his attorney; it is ordered, that unless said non-residents do ppear here on or before the first day of our ext June term of this court, and file their nswers to the complainant's bill, that the ame will be taken for confessed against them: nd it is further ordered, that a copy of this

cessively. A copy. Teste,
April 2-14-9t* DAVID IRVINE, c. m. cc MAKEN UP by Peter Pointexter, in Jessanine County, near Wall's Taveth on the Hickman road, one SORREL MORSE, 8 or 9 years old, about 13 and a half hands high, shod all round, blaze face, roached main, appraised to S 10 before me this 26th of January 1819.

SAMUEL H. CRAIG.

Lex. March 26, 13—31*

or printed in this state for two months suc

Blanks For Sale, AT THIS OFFICE.



C. B. M'ELWEE. CABINET MAKER,

II AS removed to the house lately oc by Mr. Samuel Rankin, where he a share of public patronage, which he hopes to merit by employing GOOD WORKMEN on WELL SEASONED TIMBER.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-4f United States of America, Seventh Circuit Court, } sct.

Kentucky District. 5 November Term, 1818. Alexander Cranston & Co.-compts.

against John P. Schatzell, &c .- defts.

JOHN H. HANNA, Clerk of the Seventh Circuit Court of the United States in and for the District of Kentucky, do hereby cer that the order of injunction awarded herein restraining the defendant Schatzell from dis posing of the effects of the Firm of J. P. Schat zell & Co. was at the present term rescinded and that the said John P. Schatzell has been invested with power and authority to receive J. P. Schatzell & Co. and John P. Schatzell and to settle and adjust all accounts which re-late to the partnership.

In testimony whereof, I have hereugto

L. S. seal of said Court—this 22d day o December 1818, and of the Indeperdence of the United States the 43d. JOHN H. HANNA.

NOTICE.

A LI. persons indebted to J. P. Schatzell, or the late Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive the same. Those to whom said man indebted will also please to apply to him for actilement.

J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819.-tf The Editors of the Nashville Whig, Louis ville Courier, Natchez Republican, New Orleans Gazette, Charleston S. C. City Gazette New York Mercantile Advertiser, Relf's Phi ladelphia Gazette, & Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle are requested to insert the above advertise ment three times and forward their accounts to the Kentucky Gazette Office for payment.

Notice.

James Hughes's heirs,

George Johnston and the heirs of Thomas Shore decd. to wit: Elizabeth Smith Shore, Jan Grayson Shore and Mary Lozisa Shore, IN A SUIT PENDING IN THE GREENUP

Samuel Estill, &c. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

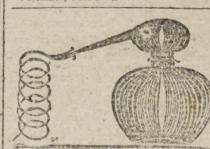
WHIS day came the complainant by his country sel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Charles Lee, is no inhabitant of this company and the court. having failed to enter his appearance herein morning and significant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein morning and significant the evening at the beautiful morning and significant the evening at the house morning and six in the evening, at the house greeable to law and the rules of this court: of James Sandusky, in the county of Bourn motion of the complainant by his counsel, is ordered, that unless the said Charles Lee, pleated: On Monday the 12th day of April between the same hours, and to continue from day to day as aforesaid, at the house of Jacob and tile his answer to the complainant's bill, Sandusky, in the county of Woodford: On hat the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered, that a same hours, continuing from day to day as acopy of this order be inserted in some author-Woodford county: and on Monday the 26th day of April, between the same hours, adjournof John M. M'Connell, Esq. in the town of

Greensburgh. JOSH. HUMPHREYS, Feb. 26, 1819—10t. For Hughes's heirs.

For Sale or to Rent, A COTTON FACTORY,

Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machine WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold sepa rately or with the house to suit the purchaser Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment: and we believe, that we can asser without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton

Yarns. Apply to Versailles, Feb. 5—tf R. & W. B. LONG.



Stills For Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand STILLS, of different sizes, and of the best quality, which

STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale. M. FISHEL. Lexington, Jan. 1; 1819-tf

House to Rent. Rent or Lease for a term of years, a two story House, two doors below the Gazette Office, at preset occupied by James M. Pike Possession can be given further particulars, apply to M. FISHEL.

Blank Deeds FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE "Kentucky Gazette."

February 26th, 1819-4f

Lexington Coffee House, Sign of the Indian Queen, Lexington, K.

LANPHEAR & CARTER TAVE fitted up the above spacious and convenient premises, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. A part of it is separate, and exclusively appropriated to families. The STABLE is one of the best

L. & C. pledge their best endeavors to afford every comfort and luxury to be had in the

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf Baltimore Patriot, Richmond Enquirer; Southern Patriot, Charleston; Clarion, Nashville, and Argus, Frankfort, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week, for four weeks, and forward their ac-

E. STAPP,

GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY,

AVING purchased and improved the property formerly occupied by Maj. John I.

Johnson, embraces the earliest opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he has nenced keeping a

House of Entertainment, for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Laddies, on Main and Cross-streets, at the sign of the EAGLE, where every article both foreign and domestic of the best quality, will be kept

onstantly on hand.

Intending to devote his whole attention to he accommodation of travellers, &c. he soli-its, and flatters himself that he will receive a hare of public patronage. February 6th, [12] 1819.-12t

ENTERTAINMENT.



"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."

LUKE USHER,

SIGN OF THE SHIP, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues the HOUSE and STABLES, at the sign of the HOUSE and STARLES, at the sign of the SHIP, in Short-street, near Limestone-street. He is determined to use every exertion to render the situation of those who shall please to favour the establishment with their custom agreeable. From the experience he has had in the public line, he feel confident of giving n the public line, he feels confident of giving atisfaction.

Lexington, March 26.-tf P. S. A few gentlemen can be accommodaed with boarding.

James M. Pike, At No. 7, Cheapside, sign of the GOLDEN ROSE, AS the pleasure of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, he has just received, direct from New-

York, a handsome assortment of fashionable AMULET NECKLACES, from 3 to 8 dol-

ODOUR OF ROSES, in small bottles, a \$5. ALMOND BASTE for washing the skin, in BALSAMIC LIP SALVE OF ROSES, for giving a beautiful coral red to the lips, curing

roughness and chops, and leaving them smooth and comfortable, in boxes at 4s. 6d.

ROUGE, at 2s. 3d. per Card.

CAEMICAL COSMETIC WASH-BALLS, for softening, preserving and beautifying the skin, and preventing it from chopping, at one dollar per ball.

COLOGNE WATER—warranted pure and

of French importation; the virtues and properties of which need no recommendation, as the celebrity it has attained both in Europe and America, (in the many diseases for which it is a sovereign remedy) is unrivaled. It will remove by external application, all kinds of Eruptions, Breakings out &c. And as a beverage, possesses a very desirbale property of sweetening the breath. Price One Dollar per single bottle, and Five Dol-

FRENCH PERFUMED WATERS in great variety, at 12 1-2 cents per bottle.

LAVENDER WATER, at 3s. 9d. per bottle. ESSENCE OF SOAP, at 1 Dollar per bottle.

MAPLES SOAP, at 1 dollar per bottle.

Elegant MERINO and SILK SUSPENDERS,

at 2 50 and 3 dollars per pair.

And a great variety of other articles, making his assortment very complete. Lexington, March 12, 1819-4t A Run away in Fayette Jail. WAS committed to my custody on the 17th March, a NEGRO MAN called STEP-NEY, about 6 feet high, 25 or 26 years old, well made; his complection is a shade or two lighter than the African black; has a low foreicad, small nose, smiling countenance, speaks quick, agreeable voice, is intelligent and ac-He says, that he was sold by Mr. Elijah Morton in April 1818, to Mr. Poydrass, living at Point-Cupee, who sold him, with others, to a Mr. Lewis, a Frenchman living on Force river, 200 miles below Natchez, from whom he runaway last June. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges, or he will be sold for his fees at the end of five months.

from the date of his imprisonment.

A. PREATISS, Jailor F. C.

Lex. K. March 18, 1819—14-6t

N. B. If the printers on the Mississippi

would give the above a few insertions in their papers, they perhaps would benefit their

For Sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, ONTAINING 4015 acres each, being parts of Gen'l. Clark's surveys on the Ohio, elow the mouth of Tennessee.
The first begins a small distance below the

mouth of Catfish creek, and its front on the Ohio terminates a small distance above the mouth of Massac creek, being part of the survey of 36 962 ereek. A ferent sizes, and or the best quanty, he will sell low for cash.

He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of COPPER, which enables him to furnish STHLLS and BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice.

He also carnes on the TINMING BUSINESS,

He also carnes on the TINMING BUSINESS,

espective surveys, of which they are parts, ctween parallel lines. The title is derived directfro m Gen. Clark he deeds on record in the Office of the Court

of Appeals in Kentucky. Apply to
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, Jan. 1, 1819-tf-[ch.T.E.B.&Co.] Philadelphia

An Apprentice Wanted. A YOUNG MAN who is a good Engfish scholar, would be taken to learn the Art of Printing.

Enquire at the office of the Kentucky Gazette Tobacco Notes, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.